

History, catalogues of which were published in the Second and Fourth Annual Reports on the State Cabinet. Of these, the three cases of coleoptera and lepidoptera were speedily destroyed by the ravages of the museum pest, *Anthrenus varius*. The more valuable case of homoptera, containing a number of Fitch's types,¹ was rescued from entire destruction. Only about a fifth of the specimens, principally of the aphides and other small forms, was lost. The remainder have been rearranged and are carefully preserved. *J. A. Lintner.*

Junonia Coenia in New England.

It is not surprising that this southern butterfly should be classed among the *rari papilionēs* which occasionally extend their range to New England; for in its own home it is a very common insect, and the food plants of the caterpillar, *Linaria* and *Gerardia*, are found abundantly north of any locality at which the butterfly has been taken. Until recently, however, all the New England specimens I had seen were so rubbed as to render it probable that they had flown from a Southern station,—a hypothesis which the long winter life of the imago in the south rendered defensible. Now Mr. Charles A. Davis sends me an exquisite photograph of two specimens which he took at Portsmouth, N. H., in July 1876, in a condition so fresh that they must have been bred on the spot. On looking up the record of the specimens heretofore taken in New England and seen by me, I find they were all captured in August or September, and would naturally have been rubbed, if disclosed in July. It can therefore scarcely be doubted that the species breeds in New England. Whether, as appears to be the case in the south, the insect is double brooded and winters as a butterfly, remains to be determined; it is the purpose of this note to direct attention to this enquiry, and to ask any one obtaining eggs or caterpillars to send me specimens for illustration. As a working hypothesis, I venture to suggest that the insect is single brooded in New England, appearing as a but-

¹ See Fitch, Ann. Rep. State Cab. Nat. Hist., 1851, 43-70, for descriptions of types.

terfly in July, wintering in this condition and laying eggs in the spring.

For the interest of collectors I append a list of the localities at which the butterfly has been found in this region. It will be noticed that, as in the case of many other southern butterflies occasionally found here, its track is along the coast and up the valley of the Connecticut; most of the instances of capture are within sight of the sea, where, in marshy spots, one of its favorite food plants, the *Gerardia*, best flourishes; this indicates the most probably successful place of search for the caterpillar.

The New England captures known to me are the following: In Connecticut, Prof. S. I. Smith has seen several specimens from the vicinity of New Haven, taken the last of September; Mr. E. Norton has taken it at Farmington; and Mr. T. F. McCurdy found the species somewhat plentiful one autumn in the vicinity of Norwich. In Rhode Island, Col. T. W. Higginson reports several from Newport. In Massachusetts, Mr. R. Thaxter has taken it in the western part of the state, Mr. Bennett (according to Mr. C. A. Emery) captured a single specimen at Springfield; Prof. H. W. Parker (see *PSYCHE*, i, 26) took a female 25 July, and a somewhat worn male 4 Aug. and saw others on the latter day; Mr. F. H. Sprague took a number of specimens in Wollaston and Granby in August and September; Mr. F. G. Sanborn took it in early August on Cape Cod, and I caught one in the same region in September; Dr. T. W. Harris took a single specimen at Milton 19 Aug.; and Mr. R. Thaxter has taken and observed several in the vicinity of Newton, and especially about Prospect Hill in Waltham. In New Hampshire, I took a specimen many years ago at Hampton Beach on 12 Aug., then the northernmost point at which it had been found; but since then we have Mr. Davis's capture at Portsmouth in 1875 and July 1876 (three specimens taken), and Mr. R. Thaxter even reports it from Cape Meddock in Maine, not far north of Portsmouth, N. H., where it was taken 31 July 1874. Both Mr. Parker and Mr. Davis captured their specimens on thistle heads.

Samuel H. Scudder.